

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS
A C T I V I T Y

FARM MARKETINGS IN 1950 MAY DECLINE 2 PERCENT UNDER 1949 LEVELS

Recent increases in prices of farm products indicate that cash receipts from farm marketings in 1950 may total 27.5 billion dollars or only 2 percent under the 1949 total. Prices received by farmers rose above the corresponding levels of a year ago in July and August and are likely to continue above last year in the remaining months of 1950. For the entire year, farm product prices may average about the same as in 1940. However, the volume of farm marketings is likely to be slightly smaller. Gross farm income—including Government payments, the value of home consumption, and the rental value of dwellings in addition to cash receipts from marketings—is now estimated at 31.5 billion dollars, as compared with 32.2 billion dollars in 1949. With farm production expenses higher than in 1949—perhaps a half billion dollars larger than the 1949 total of 18 billion dollars—farm operators' realized net income this year may total about 13 billion dollars, as compared with 14 billion last year and the postwar record of 17.8 billion dollars in 1947.

The wave of scare buying brought on by developments in Korea has receded substantially in recent weeks. The prospective military expansion, as presently outlined, is not likely to cut civilian supplies appreciably this year. Even in the case of steel, which is in tight supply, total military requirements are estimated to represent only 6 percent of capacity.

The Demand and Price Situation, BAE, August 1950.

C O T T O N L I N T

COTTON ACREAGE BILL IS KILLED: HIGH ALLOTMENTS SEEN FOR '51

New cotton quota legislation, designed to replace the 1949 act as amended early this year, will not be enacted at this session of Congress. The bill which was passed by the House of Representatives sometime ago was finally killed when the Senate Agriculture Sub-committee, to which it had been referred, voted 5 to 2 to pigeon-hole the measure for the balance of this Congress. As a result, the House bill will die when Congress adjourns, and any future legislation will have to be started over again when the 82nd Congress convenes in January.

Senators who decided against revising the quota law this year feel that due to the small crop of cotton this year, and the increased demand as a result of the defense program, cotton growers will be called upon next year to grow a virtually unlimited amount of cotton.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Sept. 8, 1950, p. 1.

1950 COTTON PRODUCTION 6 MILLION BALES UNDER 1949

The September cotton crop forecast of 9,882,000 bales of 500 pounds gross was 426,000 bales smaller than the August 1 forecast and over 6 million bales smaller than last season's production. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and New Mexico, the prospective production was unchanged from the preceding month's forecast. Some improvement occurred in the California crop, but in all other states, crop prospects declined during August. Domestic production by states is given in table 1.

Table 1.- Production in 500-pound gross weight bales, by states,
for selected years, 1941-50

State	1941	1943	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
TOTAL U. S.	10,744	11,427	9,015	8,640	11,860	14,877	16,128	9,882
Missouri	476	295	180	307	311	506	462	300
Virginia	28	24	16	17	18	24	20	9
North Carolina	552	596	428	440	452	678	466	200
South Carolina	406	696	664	697	651	871	554	460
Georgia	624	847	669	557	653	751	604	540
Florida	17	16	8	6	11	15	16	11
Tennessee	598	491	466	520	519	669	633	480
Alabama	790	959	931	822	931	1,197	852	560
Mississippi	1,424	1,841	1,560	1,047	1,569	2,353	1,487	1,420
Arkansas	1,430	1,122	1,042	1,281	1,276	1,982	1,632	1,100
Louisiana	313	739	387	247	505	756	650	350
Oklahoma	718	384	285	262	330	374	610	200
Texas	2,652	2,823	1,794	1,669	3,437	3,153	6,040	2,775
New Mexico	106	108	106	142	179	236	276	185
Arizona	181	131	117	158	234	328	543	407
California	404	341	353	458	772	968	1,268	875
All other	25	14	9	10	12	16	15	10
American-Egyptian 2/								
United States	60	61	4.1	2.5	1.2	3.6	4.0	65.3

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included in U. S. total.

From Weekly Cotton Market Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, Sept. 15, 1950.

SPOT COTTON PRICES REACH HIGHEST LEVEL IN 30 YEARS

Prices for Middling 15/16-inch cotton averaged 41.01 cents per pound in the ten spot markets on Thursday, September 21. This compares with 40.87 cents a week earlier and 29.89 cents a year ago. The ten-market average for Middling 15/16-inch was 41.14 cents on September 15; this marked the first time since July 1920 that the spot price for Middling 15/16-inch cotton was above the 41-cent level.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, PMA, Sept. 22, 1950.

DOMESTIC PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS GIVEN

Net United States civilian per capita consumption of cotton, wool and man-made fibers for the period 1922 through mid-1950 is shown below. The data include all types of end uses for each fiber, ranging from clothing to household items through industrial uses of all kinds; the war uses have been eliminated for the years 1940-1945. The data shown in the table represent the annual domestic consumption for these three fibers, adjusted for the imports and exports of cotton and rayon spinnable wastes, piece goods and manufactured articles. No adjustment is made in the wool data, however.

Table 2.- United States civilian pounds-per-capita consumption of three textile fibers

Years	Total	Cotton	Wool	Man-made
1922-1925	27.2	23.4	3.4	0.4
1926-1930	27.8	24.1	2.8	0.9
1931-1935	24.3	20.2	2.4	1.7
1936-1940	31.0	25.2	2.8	3.0
1941-1945	32.4	24.8	3.0	4.6
1946	42.3	30.6	5.3	6.4
1947	38.1	26.6	4.9	6.6
1948	39.0	26.3	4.8	7.9
1949	32.6	22.5	3.5	6.6
1950 1/-	41.0	28.0	4.2	8.8

1/ First half of 1950 x 2 to give comparable figures.
From "Rayon Organon", Sept. 1950, p. 136.

SEE NEW HYBRID OF HIGH STRENGTH IN USE BY 1956

A new hybrid cotton, strong enough to compete with synthetic fibers, has been developed and may be in general use by 1956, Government plant geneticists promise. Under study for 13 years now, this subject has progressed to a point where scientists optimistically predict that "hybrid vigor will give to the cotton grower somewhat the same sort of help it is now giving to the corn farmer."

Geneticists Harold D. Leden of the University of Georgia and T. R. Richmond of the Agriculture Department have reported "significant increases in the vigor, yield and other characteristics of cotton as a result of the various kinds of crosses in commercial varieties of four species." The Department's Agricultural Research Administration reports: "Spinning tests (of the new breeds) showed a yarn strength 50 percent above the average for staple length. For example, 1-1/16 inch cotton from one of the new hybrids is equal to or somewhat above standard 1-1/2 inch cottons of the American Egyptian type." John H. Todd, on behalf of the National Cotton Council of America, told a Congressional appropriations committee that study of new hybrid cottons would "alone justify the entire budget for agricultural research." Mr. Todd said the breaking strength of the hybrids, which he called "supercottons," was up to 75 percent greater than that of upland cottons now grown in this country. They were described as having a high luster, about equal to that of the synthetic fibers.

Daily News Record, August 22, 1950, p. 32.

RAW COTTON, CLOTH, AND MILL MARGINS RISE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on September 15 continued to increase and stood 917 points higher than the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton increased 8.4 cents from the July figure. The August average mill margin was the widest in 2 years, having increased over 7.5 cents. August prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting were up 1.3 cents from the previous month, while osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) were up 1.3 and 0.5 cents, respectively.

Table 3.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents

	Sept. 15:	August:	July :	June :	August
	1950 :	1950 :	1950 :	1950 :	1949
Cotton, Middling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, lb.	42.36	40.02	38.71	35.31	33.19
Rayon, viscose staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/1, lb.	32.93	32.93	32.93	32.93	31.15
Rayon, acetate staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/1, lb.	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:	:	:	:	:	:
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton ^{2/-}	-	81.40	72.97	65.45	61.38
Mill margins ^{3/-}	-	43.55	35.93	31.63	30.61
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. ^{4/-}	22.50	21.25	17.25	15.75	15.50
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. ^{5/-}	28.50	27.25	24.00	21.50	19.05
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35, yd. ^{4/-}	20.00	19.50	16.50	14.75	13.25

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).

2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).

3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).

4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter. 5/ From Journal of Commerce.

AUGUST COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE HOURS, AND SPINDLE ACTIVITY UP; STOCKS DECLINE

Cotton consumption increased to 40,392 bales per working day during August from 32,134 bales during July, and was very substantially higher than the 28,826 bales consumed in August a year ago. Stocks on hand amounted to 5.7 million bales at the end of August, compared with 6.2 million bales in July and 4.6 million bales in August 1949. Spindle activity and spindle hours made sharp advances in August.

Table 4.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	August :	July :	June :	August
	1950 ^{1/-}	1950 ^{1/-}	1950 ^{2/-}	1949 ^{3/-}
Consumption average per working day, bales---	40,392	32,134	34,300	28,826
On hand, 1,000 bales-----	5,713	6,155	6,697	4,634
Active spindle hours, billions-----	10.3	7.8	11.1	8.3
Spindle activity, percent of capacity ^{4/-} ----	140.2	110.9	123.0	102.5

1/ Based on 4-week period.

2/ Based on 5-week period.

3/ Based on calendar month.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

4/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

DATA ON UPLAND COTTON GINNED IN 1949-50 GIVEN

Data on the grade and staple length of Upland cotton ginned in the United States during the cotton year 1949-50 is given in table below.

Table 5.- Grade and staple length of Upland cotton ginned in the United States, 1949-50

Staple length	All grades		Extra White		White		Spotted		Tinged		Yellow Stained		Gray		Below Grade	
	Running	Percent	Running	bales	Running	bales	Running	bales	Running	bales	Running	bales	Running	bales	Running	bales
13/16" and shorter	618,606	3.9	274		154,591		407,354		49,988		125		3,618		2,656	
7/8" -----	1,411,750	8.9	3,156		623,022		744,974		19,644		82		16,047		4,825	
29/32" -----	1,073,226	6.8	124		690,668		348,524		1,802		-		31,854		254	
15/16" -----	1,494,953	9.4	10,883		1,112,170		308,026		11,430		11		47,352		5,081	
31/32" -----	874,483	5.5	4,302		709,844		129,026		1,606		-		28,933		772	
1" -----	1,592,689	10.0	83,081		1,216,060		222,601		6,308		30		60,353		4,256	
1-1/32" -----	3,293,639	20.7	415,974		2,393,068		356,090		4,669		40		122,697		1,101	
1-1/16" -----	3,632,945	22.8	818,117		2,550,086		185,776		998		10		77,751		207	
1-3/32" -----	1,485,222	9.3	409,952		993,235		68,692		80		-		13,240		23	
1-1/8" -----	288,034	1.8	134,802		141,154		11,221		1		-		856		-	
1-5/32" -----	47,679	0.3	20,431		23,747		3,279		10		-		212		-	
1-3/16" -----	39,691	0.3	30,424		7,151		1,884		-		-		222		10	
1-7/32" -----	25,632	0.2	20,795		4,360		377		-		-		100		-	
1-1/4" and longer	18,229	0.1	8,086		9,680		303		-		-		160		-	
All lengths -----	15,896,778	100.0	1,960,401		10,628,836		2,788,127		96,536		298		403,395		19,185	
Percent -----	100.0		12.3		67.0		17.5		0.6		1/		2.5		0.1	

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

From The Cotton Situation, BAE, April-May-June 1950, p. 19.

TIRE CORD SHORTAGE GROWING; FAILURE TO HIKE OUTPUT CITED

Lack of confidence in the permanence of the demand for rayon tire cord fabrics is now costing producers a golden opportunity to carve out a greatly enlarged market for themselves. According to estimates of the Textile Economics Bureau, the high tenacity viscose yarn branch of the industry produced an average of 22 million pounds a month during 1948. During 1949, this average was raised a bit to an average of 24 million pounds monthly. So far this year, the totals are in the neighborhood of 24.5 million pounds. While the industry has managed to raise its capacity some 8 or 10 percent in the past three years, it is now recognized that this total has not been nearly adequate enough to meet the enlarged requirements of the auto industry. Several reasons have been advanced by producers for their failure to capitalize on this trend. Probably the most important of these was the suddenness with which tire manufacturers declared their preference for rayon instead of cotton, following the experiences of World War II when not enough cotton was available for what had been, up until that time, a predominantly cotton market. Producers, while elated at the quick acceptance of rayon, were not quite sure in the years following the war that the tire people would maintain this preference when cotton again became available. Secondly, the investment required was considerable for a new product, particularly for the auto industry, which is subject to periodic violent fluctuations in demand.

Journal of Commerce, August 25, 1950, p. 12.

1949 USE OF COTTON YARN DECREASES WHILE RAYON AND ALL OTHER YARNS INCREASE

There was a decrease of over 474 million pounds in the amount of carded and combed cotton yarn used in the production of cotton broad woven goods and tire cord and fabric in 1949 as compared with 1948. Moderate increases were made in the use of spun and filament rayon as well as in all other yarns, including blends and mixtures; however, the gains in these latter yarns were not sufficient to overcome the decline in cotton yarns, and the total amount of yarns consumed in the manufacture of cotton broad woven goods, tire cord and fabric in 1949 was off 432 million pounds from the 1948 figure.

Table 6.- Yarn consumed in the production of cotton broad woven goods and tire cord and fabric, 1945-49 1/

Type of yarn	1949	1948	1946	1945
	1,000 pounds			
YARNS CONSUMED, TOTAL-----	3,064,177	3,495,986	3,476,107	3,459,039
Cotton-----	2,732,536	3,206,951	3,192,854	3,207,334
Carded-----	2,508,008	2,967,415	2,983,776	2,970,930
Combed-----	224,528	239,536	209,078	236,404
Rayon-----	294,994	258,919	236,571	205,485
Spun rayon(100 percent rayon)-----	7,806	8,261	9,431	9,575
Filament rayon (100 percent rayon)-----	287,188	250,658	227,140	195,910
Acetate-----	2,104	4,146	2,695	1,398
Viscose and cuprammonium-----	285,084	246,512	224,445	194,512
All other yarns (incl. blends & mixtures)-----	36,647	30,116	46,682	46,220
Cotton content of blends & mixtures-----	12,958	7,570	16,290	16,530
Rayon content of blends & mixtures-----	2,311	5,081	11,847	9,110
Wool, alpaca, and mohair yarn, and content blends and mixtures-----	11,114	11,286	15,009	13,293
All other fiber yarns, and content blends and mixtures 2/-----	10,264	6,179	3,536	7,287

1/ Does not include yarn consumed in the fabrics produced by rayon weavers which contained 25 percent or more wool. No yarn consumption data were collected in the 1947 Census of Manufactures.

2/ Includes such fibers as nylon and casein fibers, flax and jute, etc.

DATA ON PRODUCTION OF COTTON BROAD WOVEN GOODS GIVEN

A total of 2,392 million linear yards of cotton broad woven goods (except tire cord and fabrics) was produced in the second quarter of 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is 2 percent below the first quarter but 21 percent greater than in the second quarter a year ago. Tire cord and fabric production showed an over-all increase of 15 percent, although rayon and nylon tire cords and fabric showed a 3 percent decrease. Napped fabric production increased 13 percent from 87 million yards to 98 million yards in the second quarter. This increase is due almost entirely to the increase in production of outing flannels.

Table 7.- Comparative summary of cotton broad woven goods production by class of fabrics for specified periods

Type of goods	Percent change			
	April- June 1950	January- March 1950	April- June 1949	April - June 1950 from--
	1950	1950	1949	Jan.-Mar., Apr.-Jun.
	(revised)			1950 : 1949
COTTON BROAD WOVEN GOODS	In thousands of lin. yds.:			:
(except tire fabrics), TOTAL-----	2,392,308	2,448,960	1,970,548:	-2 : +21
Cotton duck-----	58,605	62,049	47,846:	-6 : +22
Narrow sheetings and allied coarse and medium-yarn fabrics-----	477,797	499,818	420,764:	-4 : +14
Print. cloth yarn fabrics-----	897,238	899,778	765,040:	-- : +17
Colored-yarn cotton goods, & related fabrics-----	205,728	216,468	135,848:	-5 : +51
Wide cotton fabrics-----	170,027	173,628	127,979:	-2 : +33
Fine cotton goods-----	284,888	308,592	238,087:	-8 : +20
Napped fabrics-----	97,963	86,998	84,778:	+13 : +16
Towels, towelings, and dish cloths-----	95,645	103,449	71,971:	-8 : +33
Specialties and all other fabrics-----	104,417	98,180	78,235:	+6 : +33
	In thousands of pounds			:
TIRE CORD AND FABRIC, TOTAL-----	126,122	109,547	113,478:	+15 : +11
Cotton tire cord and fabrics-----	54,646	36,097	45,836:	+51 : +19
Rayon and nylon tire cords and fabrics-----	71,476	73,450	67,642:	-3 : +6

From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Broad Woven Goods", September 1, 1950.

COTTON FLOUR BAG PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

The price of new cotton flour bags increased to \$325.00 per thousand on Sept. 15, compared with \$313.00 on the same day last month and \$232.00 on August 15, 1950. Burlap and paper bag prices remained unchanged.

Table 8.- Mid-month prices of 100 pound flour bags (Dollars per thousand)

	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Sept. 1949
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton-----	325.00	313.00	253.25	232.00
Burlap-----	254.85	254.85	235.85	228.30
Paper-----	103.55	103.55	94.15	98.70
Prices, second hand, New York-----				
Cotton, once-used 2/-----	190.00	180.00	150.00	125.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/-----	145.00	135.00	100.00	90.00
Burlap, once-used 2/-----	120.00	120.00	110.00	105.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/-----	130.00	125.00	110.00	102.50
Paper, bakery run 3/-----	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used-----	135.00	133.00	103.25	107.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run-----	180.00	178.00	153.25	142.00
Burlap, new minus once-used-----	134.85	134.85	125.85	123.30
Burlap, new minus bakery-run-----	124.85	129.85	125.85	125.80
Paper, new minus bakery-run-----	98.55	98.55	89.15	96.20

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 43" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.

2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.

3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

TIRE CORD: COTTON AND RAYON PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric was 78-85 cents per pound and 71.0 - 77.4 cents per square yard on September 1. This compares with August 1 prices of 65.5 - 77.5 cents per pound and of 59.6 - 70.5 cents per square yard for the 12/4/2 cotton fabric. Rayon tire cord prices for both passenger and truck continued to increase moderately.

Table 9.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, September 1 and August 1, 1950

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight: per sq. yd.	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric-----	12/4/2	.91	78.85	65.5-77.5	71.0-77.4	59.6-70.5
Rayon fabric-----	1650/2	.79	64.5-66.6	64.5-65.5	51.0-52.6	51.0-51.7
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric-----	1100/2	.62	67	64.0-67.0	41.5	39.7-41.5
Rayon fabric-----	1650/2	.78	64.5	64.5	50.3	50.3
Rayon fabric-----	2200/2	.82	64.6	64.0	53.0	52.5

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers. Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

AMERICAN BEMBERG PRODUCING STAPLE TOW EXPERIMENTALLY

The American Bemberg Corporation is making on an experimental basis cuprammonium staple and a 4400-denier cuprammonium rayon tow for direct spinning, the company confirmed. Information on the deniers of staple being made was lacking, but markets reports mentioned 1-1/2 and 3 denier. A few rayon mills are understood to have tested experimental quantities of the fiber and the tow.

Daily News Record, September 20, 1950, p. 24.

AUSTRIAN FIRM TO PRODUCE NEW SYNTHETIC FIBER

Production of a new synthetic fiber, "Plastylon," has been undertaken by a recently-established company at Weiler, near Rankweil, in the Vorarlberg region of Austria (French occupation area). The fiber is said to be particularly suitable for the production of home furnishings, fabrics, drapes, car upholstery and lamp-shades. Also being established at Weiler is a factory for the production and spinning of quartz textile fibers, by the firm of Buechele & Kovacs. It is produced from fibers obtained from textile waste which could not be spun otherwise as they are too short. These waste fibers are spun together with a quartz fiber, which forms the "skeleton" or backbone of the new yarn. The quartz yarn is claimed to be highly durable.

Daily News Record, September 22, 1950, p. 12.

DU PONT TO ERECT NYLON PLANT IN N.C.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and company will start construction early next year of a huge nylon yarn plant. The company has taken an option on 635 acres of farmland 6.3 miles northeast of Kinston, N. C., where the new plant, estimated to cost about \$24 million will be erected. A. E. Buchanan, Jr., assistant general

manager of DuPont's rayon department, said about 18 months would be required to build the plant. When it reaches full operation, about 1,200 workers will be employed. About 800 workers will be hired by the firm's engineering department in erecting the plant.

This will be DuPont's fourth nylon manufacturing plant. Others are at Martinsville, Va., Seaford, Del., and Chattanooga, Tenn. And it will be DuPont's ninth nylon expansion since the end of World War II.

Southern Textile News, Sept. 9, 1950, p. 1.

FIND SUMMER SUIT VOLUME OF WORSTEDS AND RAYON EQUAL

The rivalry between all-worsted tropical suiting and all-rayon suits in the 1950 retail summer clothing market gave 29 percent to each type of fabric, of the total suit sales, but clothiers predict that rayons will rise to 30 percent in 1951 against 27 percent for tropical worsteds, according to Men's Wear Magazine's 14th Annual Summer Clothing Survey appearing in that publication for September. The rest of the 1951 output, as forecast by leading male apparel retailers through the country, will be divided as follows: 15 percent worsted gabardines, 9 percent Palm Beach, 9 percent rayon, cotton and nylon blends, 5 percent rayon and wool blends, 3 percent wool or worsted and nylon blends, and 2 percent cotton cord and seersucker.

Table 10.- Percent of Suit Sales, by fabrics, 1949-1951

Type of suit	SALES		
	1951 1/	1950	1949
	Percent	Percent	Percent
TOTAL, ALL SUITS-----	100	100	100
Tropical Worsted (100% wool)-----	27	29	35
Viscose Rayon and Acetate Blends (includes : spun viscose and spun and filament acetate:)	30	29	24
Worsted Gabardines (100% wool)-----	15	16	19
Palm Beach (mohair, rayon and nylon)-----	9	9	7
Rayon and Wool Blends (combination of wool : or mohair and rayon)-----	5	5	5
Rayon, Cotton and Nylon Blends (including : cords, sharkskins, etc.)-----	9	8	6
Wool or Worsted and Nylon Blends-----	3	2	-
All Cotton Cords and Seersuckers-----	2	2	4

1/ Estimated.

From Daily News Record, September 22, 1950, p. 9.

MOHAWK TO MAKE CARPET OF WOOL AND RAYON BLEND

Effective at once, all of Mohawk Carpet Mills' Woolripple line will be issued as blended carpet, half wool and half rayon, the company announced. The new blend will be known as New Woolripple. This action follows the pattern established by Mohawk at the midyear home furnishings markets, when Warwick Twist was introduced as a fifty-fifty blend, replacing Startex Evertwist in the company's line. Carpet wools, most of which are imported, have risen sharply in price in recent months and are becoming scarce.

In addition to the rising cost of wool, the company's decision was influenced by ready consumer acceptance of its Warwick Twist blend, it was stated. It was described as having excellent wearing qualities, clarity of color and uniform quality, as well as improved surface coverage and moth resistance.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Sept. 9, 1950, p. 7.

ST. REGIS TO TRIPLE OUTPUT OF PLASTIC COATED PAPER

Facilities for coating kraft paper with polyethylene have been tripled by the St. Regis Paper Co. to meet the demand for specialty papers and multi-wall paper shipping sacks containing this thermoplastic protective barrier ply. The company, working at a stepped-up tempo to meet new demands for plastic coated papers, announced that its second, and larger polyethylene coating machine has been placed in commercial production at the Carthage, N. Y., paper mill.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Sept. 7, 1950, p. 15.

VINYL COATED FABRIC USE RISING

An appreciable increase in the use of vinyl coated fabrics in Ford Motor Co. cars and trucks is noted by R. A. Farough, director of textile purchasing. In addition, the company continues to be interested in the use of hard plastics, man-made and natural fibers. Ford is doing considerable work on fabrics made from these fibers and giving particular attention to the use of blends, Mr. Farough notes.

All vinyls used by Ford are supported by a cotton backing. For example, one of the company's models has a top covered with a vinyl supported by broken twill cotton. The vinyl has a basket weave, cast design. Approximately 5 yards of this material are required for each car. Trucks in the Ford line use approximately 2-1/2 yards of sateen-supported vinyl each, it is noted. Mr. Farough reports that pyroxylin have been completely replaced. The patterns used in vinyl vary with the model.

Daily News Record, September 20, 1950, p. 36.

WAR SEEN NOT LIKELY TO STOP WEAVING OF MOHAIR FABRICS

Being a specialist in, and the largest user of, mohair might become of unusual trade importance, Elmer Ward, president, The Palm Beach Co., observed while discussing many phases of the outlook. He stated that mohair has not been specified anywhere in the war program. If the military continues in the policy of letting plants continue to do the things they are best qualified to do, then this could mean uninterrupted operation for the civilians on this character of merchandise. "We grow the best mohair in the world" Mr. Ward said, "but somehow the auto trade got away from it. Then we discovered that the goats were being killed and sent to Greece under the Marshall Plan. I feel there is a wonderful future for mohair. The price has gone up from 38 to 40 cents a while ago, to almost 90 cents."

Daily News Record, August 28, 1950, p. 4.

WOOL-RAYON BLEND FABRIC IS SOUGHT BY ARMY

Plans to procure 150 thousand yards of a serge fabric consisting of 70 percent wool and 30 percent rayon to enable the textile industry to become familiar with production of this type of cloth for soldiers' uniforms, if such manufacture becomes necessary as an emergency measure because of a wool shortage, was announced by the Department of the Army. Development of this type of 18-ounce serge fabric is part of an Army Quartermaster Corps mobilization preparedness program in the field of textiles and combat clothing. This program has included

evaluation of new products developed within the textile industry, including a wide range of synthetic fibers, to determine how they can be utilized to give greater serviceability and improve field performance.

Southern Textile News, September 23, 1950, p. 2.

CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES DECLINED IN 1949

The use of apparel wool in the United States during 1949 declined to 16.9 percent compared with 22.3 percent in 1948 and an average 1935-38 percentage of 14.7.

Table 11.- Estimated world consumption of apparel wool ^{1/}, for specified years and period

(1,000 pounds, clean weight)						
	Consumption			Percent of total		
	1949 ^{2/}	1948 ^{3/}	1935-38 ^{3/} average	1949	1948	1935-38
United States-----	343,000	485,200	264,000 ^{4/}	16.9	22.3	14.7
United Kingdom-----	502,300	439,500	540,000	24.8	22.7	30.0
France-----	299,300	317,300	250,000	14.8	14.6	13.9
Netherlands-----	40,200	39,500	25,000	2.0	1.8	1.4
Belgium-----	76,200	75,000	64,000	3.7	3.4	3.5
Italy-----	105,000	100,000	64,000	5.2	4.6	3.5
Germany ^{5/} -----	85,000	50,000	169,000	4.2	2.3	9.4
Japan-----	8,000	5,000	100,000	.4	.2	5.6
Australia-----	73,000	73,000	42,000	3.6	3.3	2.3
New Zealand-----	6,500	6,000	4,000	.3	.3	.2
Union of South Africa-----	10,500	10,000	2,500	.5	.5	.1
Argentina-----	64,000	58,500	30,000	3.2	2.7	1.7
Uruguay-----	10,000	8,000	3,000	.5	.4	.2
Other-----	402,000	454,000	242,500	19.9	20.9	13.5
TOTAL-----	2,025,000	2,175,000	1,800,000	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Although an attempt has been made to confine these data to apparel wool, the lack of a generally acceptable definition of carpet wool has undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of an indeterminate amount of carpet wool in this listing.

^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Revised. ^{4/} 1936-38. ^{5/} 1948 and 1949 data are for Bizone.

Source: Compiled in Textile and Leather Div. from official U. S. and foreign government statistics and trade estimates.

Wool Digest, August 30th, 1950, p. 11.

DOMESTIC WOOL PRODUCTION TO INCREASE SLIGHTLY IN 1950

Wool production in the U. S. during 1950 is estimated at 253.7 million pounds, compared with 253.4 million in 1949 and 427.5 million pounds in 1935.

Table 12.- Wool production in the United States
(In millions of pounds, greasy basis)

Year	Shorn wool	Pulled wool	Total
1935-----	361.5	66.0	427.5
1939-----	361.7	64.5	426.2
1946-----	280.5	61.3	341.8
1947-----	252.8	56.6	309.4
1948-----	233.9	46.6	280.5
1949-----	217.0	36.4	253.4
1950 ^{1/} -----	218.2	35.5	253.7

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

From Current Statistics of Wool Manufacture, Sept. 1950, p. 1.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

NEW MACHINE FOR BLENDING NATURAL AND MAN-MADE FIBERS DEVELOPED

A machine in the research laboratories of Pacific Mills, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of textiles, will enable the textile industry to eliminate many separate operations in the processing of synthetic fibers and the blending of natural and man-made fibers, Robert C. Wilkie, director of engineering research of the Pacific Research and Technical Laboratories, disclosed. This machine, which in a single operation will convert any continuous textile filament into a sliver of specified length suitable for processing into spun yarn, is called the Pacific Converter. It will not only make it possible for textile plants to effect operating economies but will give them greater flexibility than ever before.

Southern Textile News, September 23, 1950, p.3.

NEW TYPE WEAVING MACHINE INVENTED

An entirely new type of weaving machine has recently been invented by Pierre Vanlaer of the Cannet Rocheville (AM). It is described as a weaving turbine or a multi-sectional loom with centrifugal weft drive and is a combination of the circular and orthodox types of loom. Essentially the machine consists of four straight sided sections arranged for vertical weaving and grouped round a central vertical shaft which drives all the loom motions. Each section is a complete weaving unit with a maximum reed space of 141 inches. Although the experimental machine has only 4 sections, 5 or 6 could be grouped round the central shaft.

Fashion & Development Sec., Courtaulds, Ltd., July 18, 1950, p. 3.

USDA'S BALE OPENER AIDS IN SPINNING; BETTER CLEANING ALSO POSSIBLE

An improved machine of radically new design for opening and fluffing baled cotton to make it clean easier and spin better has been developed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

The new machine should prove of special value in preparing mechanically harvested cotton for cleaning and processing into yarns and fabrics, according to G. E. Hilbert, chief of the Bureau. It meets a need long recognized by the textile industry for improving the first step of cotton processing, Dr. Hilbert said. In this step—opening the tightly packed cotton bales—the fibers are put into a loose, fluffy condition for cleaning and blending. Proper opening is essential for production of high-quality cotton yarns and fabrics.

The new machine rapidly opens baled cotton to a loose fluffy condition, similar to that of cotton lint right after ginning and before baling. This permits improved cleaning and blending of the fiber in conventional textile equipment. The machine has an unusually high production rate for its size, and so helps save space in crowded mill rooms. An opener of this type large enough to loosen and fluff four bales (about 2000 pounds) of cotton an hour occupies only about six by eight feet of floor space. Larger machines that will open as much as 10 tons of cotton an hour can be built.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Sept. 8, 1950, p.2.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY SETS UP BASIC RESEARCH UNIT ON PLASTICS

A new plastics basic research group has been formed to consolidate plastics fabrication laboratory research at Dow Chemical Co. Work will be an extension of that accomplished by separate groups in the past. Robert S. Spencer will head the laboratory. The new group hopes to improve the speed of fabrication or quality of the product by better understanding of fabricating processes. New methods of plastics fabrication and those now in widespread use will be studied.

Daily News Record, Sept. 13, 1950, p. 31.

NEW WAY TO GAUGE COTTON MATURITY SEEN BY SCIENTISTS

A new way to determine cotton maturity and perimeter has been developed after 15 years of research in fiber measurement by Dr. Kenneth L. Hertel and Dr. C. J. Graves at the University of Tennessee. Textile manufacturers, cotton breeders, growers and consumers are expected to be affected directly or indirectly. The technique is based on the fact that fineness, perimeter and maturity are closely connected with each other. If any two are measured, the third can be calculated. The relationship, according to the scientists, is comparable to that between length, width and surface area.

Dr. Hertel and Dr. Graves reasoned that if they could find a method of measuring perimeter alone, they could figure the degree of maturity in cotton samples. Most of their research the past year has been aimed at finding that method.

The technique which they worked out is based on averages, and it has been proved experimentally, according to Drs. Hertel and Graves. It involves making two fineness readings on any single cotton sample—one at low compression, a second at a certain higher compression. For mature cottons, these two fineness readings are alike, but they are different for immature cottons. The difference is a measure of the maturity.

Daily News Record, August 31, 1950, p. 16.

RADIOACTIVE BETA THICKNESS GAUGE TO HELP TEXTILE PROCESSING

A new electronic instrument for measuring the weight per unit area of spongy materials such as laps of fiber, slivers or rovings, has been introduced. It is being developed to control yarn processing by F. C. Robinson and Partners, Ltd.

The machine known as the Beta Thickness Gauge, has been developed by the Baldwin Instrument Co., and makes use of beta rays emitted from a special radio-active material produced in the atomic pile.

The beta gauge measures the weight per unit length of the material or area without touching it, records the variation in regularity and transmits an electric current, varying in relation to the irregularity of the material, which can be used to apply corrections to processing machinery.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

USDA ANNOUNCES TOP FEED SUPPLY

The Agriculture Department said that supplies of by-product feeds for the first nine months of the 1949-50 season were the largest on record, totaling 12,500,000 tons. Record supplies of oilseed meals, the department said, more than offset

smaller supplies of wheat millfeeds. Because of the increased number of live stock stock in the nation, it added, supplies of feedstuffs per grain-consuming animal were the smallest in four years, but still above the war years' average.

Journal of Commerce, Aug. 22, 1950, p. 15.

OUTLOOK FOR 1950 CROP HELD ENCOURAGING

Prospects for 1950 crop production remained encouraging, as most crops improved and only a few declined during August. Seasonal harvesting operations made satisfactory progress despite unfavorable weather at times. Crops for which production prospects improved during August include flaxseed, soybeans and sweetpotatoes. For rice and sugarcane, there was no change in the estimates; for peanuts, the decline was relatively insignificant. The estimate of cotton production dropped 426,000 bales, or 4 percent, to a total of 9,882,000 bales.

Oilseed tonnage produced in 1950 will be 9 percent less than last year. The record soybean crop of 275 million bushels, although nearly one-fourth larger than last year, will not offset the smaller quantities of the other 3 oilseeds. Flaxseed is nearly an average crop of 34 million bushels, but the 1,656 million pounds of peanuts is about 15 percent below average and the cottonseed tonnage may be nearly 40 percent less than in 1949 and 15 percent below average. The total oilseed tonnage, however, will be one-fifth above average.

Table 11.- Yield per acre and production of specified crops,
United States, period 1939-48, and years 1949 and 1950

Crop	Yield per acre			Total production (thousands)		
	Indicated:			Average:		
	Unit:	Sept. 1, 1949	1939-48	Sept. 1, 1949	1939-48	
	: 1950 1/	:	:	: 1950 :	:	:
Cotton-----	:bale:	257.4 2/	284.0 2/	261.3 2/	9,882:	16,128: 11,599
Flaxseed-----	:bu. :	9.1 :	8.9 :	9.5 :	34,142:	43,664: 34,752
Peanuts 3/-----	:lb. :	783 :	804 :	687 :	1,655,895:	1,875,825: 1,950,690
Rice-----	:100#):	2,255 2/	2,203 2/	2,094 2/	36,237:	40,113: 29,790
	:bag):					
Soybeans, for beans---	:bu. :	21.2 :	22.4 :	18.8 :	274,702:	222,305: 164,491
Sugarcane for sugar :	:	:	:	:	:	:
and seed-----	:ton :	22.5 :	20.1 :	19.7 :	7,597:	6,796: 5,915
Sweetpotatoes-----	:bu. :	102.5 :	100.1 :	90.8 :	59,884:	54,232: 61,786
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Picked and threshed.

From "Crop Production," BAE, Sept. 1, 1950.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS INCREASE SLIGHTLY; MEALS DECLINE

As of September 18, cottonseed, peanut, corn and coconut oil prices increased slightly over prices in August. Prices remained unchanged for soybean, linseed, and tung oil.

Prices of most byproduct feeds declined during late July, August and mid-September. Except for linseed and soybean meal, prices of byproduct feeds remained above a year earlier.

Table 12.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

Product	:September 1950:	August 1950	11/ July 1950	:September 1949
		Cents per pound		
<u>OILS 1/</u>	: September 18 :			
Cottonseed oil-----:	17.8	: 17.2	: 15.2	: 11.6
Peanut oil-----:	21.0	: 20.1	: 17.1	: 16.3
Soybean oil-----:	14.5	: 14.5	: 12.9	: 11.4
Corn oil-----:	18.5	: 17.7	: 15.1	: 13.2
Coconut oil 2/-----:	20.8	: 19.7	: 17.6	: 16.4
Linseed oil 3/-----:	18.8	: 18.8	: 18.8	: 20.8
Tung oil 4/-----:	26.5	: 26.5	: 25.4	: 27.0
		Dollars per ton		
<u>MEALS 5/</u>	: September 16 :			
Cottonseed meal 6/-----:	72.50	: 74.70	: 74.00	: 57.75
Peanut meal 7/-----:	76.00	: 77.20	: 82.05	: 70.00
Soybean meal 8/-----:	63.50	: 78.20	: 96.40	: 83.15
Coconut meal 9/-----:	72.00	: 78.75	: 78.10	: 51.50
Linseed meal 10/-----:	57.00	: 67.90	: 69.25	: 62.40

- 1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York. 7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York. 8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago.
5/ Packed carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, 9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles. (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, 10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis. BAE (monthly quotations). 11/ Preliminary.
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.

CCC CUTS FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL PRICES

The domestic sales prices for flaxseed and linseed oil stocks of Commodity Credit Corp. have been marked down in an effort to bring prices within range of the free market.

Effective September 1, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will price its flax at \$3.50 a bushel in store Minneapolis. Linseed oil prices, set for five months through January 31, 1951, are as follows: In tank car lots at points of storage, per pound: Minneapolis and Chicago, 13.75 cents, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland and Buffalo 14.05 cents, East Coast ports 14.35 cents, Gulf points 14.45 cents. However, in regard to linseed oil, CCC will sell at these prices or the market, whichever is the higher.

Feedstuffs, Sept. 2, 1950, p. 58.

HOLDINGS OF FARMERS' STOCK PEANUTS SMALLEST OF RECORD

Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts at mills and in off-farm warehouses on August 31 were the lowest for any month of record beginning in 1938, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Commercial supplies of farmers' stock at the end of August amounted to only 17 million pounds—less than half as large as July 31 holdings and 10 million pounds less than the 27 million pounds on hand a year ago.

Peanuts Stocks and Processing, BAE, September 18, 1950, p. 1.

USE OF DOMESTIC EDIBLE PEANUTS UP 4 PERCENT FROM LAST SEASON

A total of 505 million pounds of edible grade shelled peanuts were used in peanut products during the 1949-50 season. This is about 4 percent larger than the 484 million pounds reported used last season. More peanuts were used this season than last for each major peanut product except for salting.

Table 13.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products.

Reported use	Season, September 1 - August 31		
	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	1,000 Pounds		
TOTAL, all grades-----	920,303	710,596	627,252
Edible grades, total-----	505,388	484,431	493,266
Peanut candy 1/-----	124,164	107,181	119,814
Salted peanuts-----	117,162	120,018	117,155
Peanut butter 2/-----	254,740	250,184	250,858
Other products-----	9,322	7,048	4,439
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/-----	414,915	226,165	133,986

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, 1950.

RICE CROP 10 PERCENT SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Rice production, estimated at 36.2 million bags (100 pounds) is 10 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 40.1 million bags, but 22 percent larger than the 10-year average of 30 million bags. Since the indicated yield of 2,255 pounds per acre is about 50 pounds higher than the 1949 yield, this year's smaller crop is due to 12 percent less acreage for harvest than last year.

"Statistical Summary," BAE, September 15, 1950.

NEW SOYBEAN MILL FOR MISSISSIPPI

Announcement has been made that a new soybean solvent mill is being built at Greenville, Mississippi, of 100-ton daily capacity. It is known as the Magnolia Soy Products. No local capital is involved. The elevator being erected will handle 200 tons per hour, and is of steel and concrete. It will be served by truck ramp and car siding with barge facilities adjacent. The plant will use trichloroethylene as the solvent agent, and will start operations about the end of the year.

Oil Mill Gazetteer, August 1950, p. 37.

TO MAKE FATS, OILS RESEARCH SURVEY

Government and industry research in fats and oils—particularly studies of synthetic detergents and plasticizers—is being coordinated by a New York consultant, the Agriculture Department announced today. He is John W. McCutcheon, who will survey and appraise all investigations in the field over the past 20 years, USDA said. Chief aim of the project is to find methods of bolstering the diminishing fats and oils demand.

McCutcheon's 12-month contract calls for a survey of 150 industrial and research organizations to determine how much is known about use of fats. The inedible tallows and greases—from which surface-active agents, plasticizers and organic chemicals are made—will come in for detailed study. These new uses for animal fats are being concentrated on in preference to soap uses. Fats and oils surpluses amount to 1,500,000,000 pounds a year, Agriculture experts said. A 400,000,000 pound surplus in animal fats alone is expected for 1950. Increasing use of detergents has taken about 30 percent of the soap market formerly a principal customer for animal fats.

Farm interests are trying to develop an economical synthetic detergent from these fats or from cottonseed and soy oils.

The Journal of Commerce, Sept. 7, 1950, p. 3.

BRAZILIAN OILSEED PRODUCTION SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW LAST YEAR

Brazilian production of vegetable oilseeds in 1950 is substantially lower than in 1949, Robert B. Elwood, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, reports. Reduction in edible oilseed output is the result of unfavorable weather in Sao Paulo, the main producing center for cottonseed and peanuts. Unofficial estimates tentatively place the total peanut crop at 110,000 short tons of unshelled nuts compared with the official figure of 153,790 tons in 1949.

Table 14.- BRAZIL: Production of specified oilseed, 1950 with comparisons

	1950 1/	1949	1948	Average 1935-39
	Short tons			
Cottonseed-----	650,360	727,520 2/	573,200 2/	987,440
Castor beans-----	143,300	219,090 3/	254,790 3/	148,000
Babassu kernels-----	82,670	69,450 2/	77,160 1/	46,250
Peanuts-----	110,230	153,790 3/	153,180 3/	14,760 4/
Oiticica seed-----	39,680	9,920 2/	71,650 2/	23,900 5/
Flaxseed 1/-----	-	44,090	22,050	-
Sesame seed 6/-----	5,510	4,870	6,320	-
Soybeans 7/-----	26,450	33,070 3/	19,840	-
Tucum nuts-----	7,720	15,430 2/	7,170 1/	3,108 8/
Tung nuts-----	13,230	13,200 3/	14,950 3/	430
Ouricuri nuts-----	4,410	3,300 2/	4,940 3/	3,540
1/ Unofficial estimates.		5/ 1937-39.		
2/ Revised unofficial.		6/ Official state estimate for Sao Paulo only.		
3/ Revised.		7/ Rio Grande do Sul only.		
4/ 1939 only.		8/ Exports.		

Source: American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

From "Foreign Crops and Markets," OFAR, Sept. 18, 1950, p.251.

CUBAN PROPOSED DECREE WOULD BAN SALE OF MIXED EDIBLE OILS

Mixed or flavored edible oils would be barred from being packaged, stocked, and sold in Cuba if a recent draft decree, presented to the Cuban cabinet for approval, finally is promulgated. Intended to protect the consumer, the proposed decree is aimed at the important local industry which purchases soybean and other edible oils, imported mainly from the United States, and then re-sells them after adding flavorings such as essence of olive oil.

From "Foreign Crops and Markets," August 14, 1950, p. 130.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION DOWN 17 PERCENT

The 1950 production of cotton linters will be approximately 1,368,208 bales compared to our 1949 production of 1,961,309 bales (500 lb. net weight bales). The 1950 linters production is calculated on the government estimate of cotton production of 10,308,000 bales and this estimate plus a carryover of an estimated 813,522 bales shows a total supply for the crop year, August 1, 1950, to July 31, 1951, of 2,181,730 bales of 500 lbs. net weight. Last year's estimate of total supply of linters at this same date was 2,624,145 bales, and this shows our 1950 estimate of total supply to be 17 percent below last year.

The war demand on linters has caused an increase in price for all grades of linters with the lower grades showing the biggest increase. No. 2 linters' average price for the crop year 1949 was 10.09 for the Dallas, Texas, area. Compared to the August 8, 1950, price range there is an increase of 3.53 cents. The same comparison shows No. 7 linters with an increase of approximately 5.27 cents, or from 3.35 cents to 8.25 cents.

The Cotton Digest, August 26, 1950, p. 26.

DATA ON PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF COTTON LINTERS GIVEN

Production of linters by type of cut and prices of grades 2, 4 and 6 are given in table below.

Table 15.- Cotton linters: Production by type of cut and prices of specified grades, 1941-49

Year beginning August 1	Quantities				Prices per pound		
	First cut	Second cut	Mill run	Total	Grade 2	Grade 4	Grade 6
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Cents	Cents	Cents
1941	239	868	77	1,184	9.83	7.17	3.50
1942	30	138	1,187	1,355	9.74	7.07	3.50
1943	290	812	84	1,186	7.18	4.88	3.02
1944	239	943	69	1,251	7.17	5.01	3.21
1945	261	627	101	989	7.25	5.12	3.78
1946	291	567	134	992	11.71	9.30	8.22
1947	313	880	89	1,282	9.71	7.24	5.73
1948	387	1,165	97	1,639	7.89	4.65	2.85
1949	431	1,164	105	1,700	10.49	6.76	3.61
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

From weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA.

LINTERS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS DECLINE; CONSUMPTION AND PRICES UP

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 49,500 bales during July, compared with 58,000 in June. Linters consumption totaled 149,000 bales in August. This is the highest consumption reported for any calendar month on record. Use of linters in July amounted to 112,000 bales and in August 1949, it was 137,000 bales.

Stocks of linters were 437,000 bales in July compared with 447,000 bales the previous month and 456,000 in July 1949.

Prices for linters continued to advance with prices for grade 2 averaging 14.23 cents per pound in August, the highest since January 1946. The average price for grade 4 linters was 10.95 cents per pound, compared with 8.42 cents last month and 5.16 cents in August a year ago. This is the highest price for grade 2 linters since April 1946. Grade 6 linters averaged 9.10 cents per pound in August compared with 6.36 cents the previous month and 1.92 cents in August 1949. This is the highest price for grade 6 linters since April 1946.

Table 16.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	: August : 1950 1/	: July : 1950 1/	: June : 1950 2/	: May : 1950 2/	: August : 1949 3/
	1,000 bales				
Production 4/-----	5/	49.5	58.0	78.0	63.0
Consumption 6/-----	149.3	112.4	138.0	133.6	137.4
Quantity bleached-----	81.6	58.3	80.8	83.4	75.6
Other industries-----	67.7	54.1	57.2	50.2	61.8
Stocks 7/-----	5/	437.0	447.0	546.0	385.0
Prices 8/-----	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
No. 2 grade, per pound---	14.23	11.67	10.81	10.96	8.67
No. 4 grade, per pound---	10.95	8.42	7.86	7.81	5.16
No. 6 grade, per pound---	9.10	6.36	5.86	5.26	1.92

1/ Based on 4-week period.

2/ Based on 5-week period.

3/ For calendar month.

4/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

5/ Data not available.

6/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.

7/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.

8/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

PULP WOOD CONSUMPTION IN SOUTH "SPECTACULAR"

Country-wide consumption of pulp wood during June exceeded 2,000,000 cords for the first time in the history of the pulp and paper industry, according to the Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. This unprecedented rate of utilization, if continued throughout a twelve-month period, would produce an annual total nearly 15 percent above the record breaking year of 1948. In the first half of the current year, all sections shared the rise in pulp wood conversion, with the South up spectacularly to the extent of 25 percent over the same period of 1949, reflecting the corresponding rise in the production of kraft pulp and its principal end products. The Northeast revealed the smallest regional gain in pulp wood consumption. The national situation as a whole, moreover, shows total consumption well in excess of mill receipts.

The Pacific Northwest experienced the greatest decline in mill receipts in a comparison of the two 6-month periods, despite a dramatic upswing in second quarter receipts over those of the first three months. The Northeast area, too, registered a definite drop in mill receipts of wood. By and large, the discrepancy in receipts as compared with consumption has caused a sharp cut in mill stocks of wood.

Daily MillStock Reporter, Sept. 9, 1950, p. 11.

AUGUST PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS AND DISSOLVING WOOD PULP ADVANCE

The price of purified linters continued to advance sharply for the ninth successive month and is now the highest since April 1947. Prices of the three grades of dissolving wood pulp advanced for the first time in 7 months.

Table 17.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

Year	(Cents per pound)			
	Purified linters ^{1/}	Wood pulp ^{2/}		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade
1946-----	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947-----	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948-----	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949-----	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950, January-----	9.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, February-----	10.50	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, March-----	11.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, April-----	12.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, May-----	12.70	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, June-----	14.00	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, July-----	14.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, August-----	15.65	7.95	8.50	9.25

- ^{1/} Weighted averages, 1946-48. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.
- ^{2/} Average of monthly prices, 1946-48. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to December 1.

RAYONIER TO INCREASE WOOD PULP PRICES 8 to 12 PERCENT

Rayonier, Inc., has raised prices of its pulp products by 8 percent to 13 percent, effective October 21. The increases follow price rises of 6 percent to 8 percent, effective August 1.

The new prices are as follows: Acetate grade, \$210 a ton, up from \$185; viscose grade, \$173, up from \$159; and tire cord grade, \$185, up from \$170. The price increases it is understood, were made to offset rising costs of wood, chemicals, fuel and other raw materials.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, September 23, 1950, p.12.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF DISSOLVING WOOD PULP DECLINE

July production of 37,376 tons of domestic dissolving wood pulp was 1,242 tons below the total for the previous month. Imports continued to decline, while exports increased substantially. The total amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption in June was the lowest since January of this year. (See table 18.)

Table 18.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., for specified years and months

	(Tons)				
	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/	
1939-----	4/	88,052	48,232	4/	
1946-----	4/	202,192	8,491	4/	
1947-----	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144	
1948-----	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503	
1949-----	4/	154,348	25,928	4/	
1950, January-----	37,350	14,245	342	51,253	
1950, February-----	37,803	19,239	2,676	54,366	
1950, March-----	38,567	20,596	571	58,592	
1950, April-----	37,828	21,590	1,440	57,978	
1950, May-----	40,039	19,582	2,947	56,674	
1950, June-----	38,818	19,219	3,944	54,093	
1950, July-----	37,576	4/	4/	4/	

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, Pulp and Paper Manufactures, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports. 4/ No data.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

HERCULES POWDER PLANS NEW INSECTICIDE PLANT

Hercules Powder Co. announced plans for erecting a \$1,500,000 plant at Hattiesburg Miss., for production of toxaphene, a chlorinated camphene insecticide used in killing the cotton boll weevil and other crop and livestock pests.

The new unit, when completed in February 1951, will increase the production of toxaphene by almost 50 percent. The company said the Hattiesburg plant site was selected in order to bring the product closer to the cotton-growing regions of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Hercules has had a similar plant in operation at Brunswick, Ga., since 1947. The concern manufactures only the basic toxaphene, which is used by manufacturers of insecticides to make agricultural dusts and sprays. To form toxaphene, camphene is derived by chemical processing from turpentine and reacted with chlorine. The new plant will be constructed by H. K. Ferguson Co.

The Wall Street Journal, Sept. 5, 1950, p. 5.

NEW SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTS PASS CONSUMER TEST

Three new food products made from sweetpotatoes are acceptable to more than a third of U. S. consumers, according to the results of Nation-wide acceptance tests made by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The three products are: (1) Alayam candy, a brittle made from sweetpotato puree, finely ground coconut and sugar; (2) Alayam snacks, made with the same ingredients as the candy; and (3) Alayam breakfast food, a ready-to-eat product made from sweetpotatoes and wheat bran.

The three products were developed by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment station in an effort to find ways to increase the use of sweetpotatoes. Consumption of sweetpotatoes per person has declined steadily for three decades, dropping from 26 pounds per person in 1909 to 14 in 1949. Because of the increase in population, however, total consumption of sweetpotatoes during the last decade averaged about the same as in 1909-19.

The Agricultural Situation, September 1950, p.10.

NEW USES SEEN SPURRING SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS

The production and sales of synthetic detergents now run comfortably over the billion pound mark annually, and they are heading at an accelerated rate toward the second billion level. The synthetic detergent has proven to be the world's most wanted chemical. That is to say its consumption starting from zero has grown faster than that of such well-known products as plastics, antibiotics and synthetic fibers. It has in fact exceeded the rate of growth of any other synthetic chemical compound.

Early predictions that the synthetic detergent would fail to make serious inroads on the soap business have now been justified. This means that large new uses for the new detergents have been found. Most of these are in fields where soap could not be used because of its limiting properties.

Daily News Record, Sept. 14, 1950, p. 22.